

THE ACCEPTANCE OF ONLINE *WAQF* IN ISLAMIC BANKING INSTITUTIONS

MARDZIYAH MOHD ISA

**MASTER IN ISLAMIC FINANCE AND BANKING
UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA
2014**

**THE ACCEPTANCE OF ONLINE *WAQF* IN ISLAMIC BANKING
INSTITUTIONS**

By:

MARDZIYAH MOHD ISA

**Thesis Submitted to
Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business,
Universiti Utara Malaysia
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the
Master in Islamic Finance and Banking**

PERMISSION TO USE

In presenting this research paper in partial fulfilment of the requirements for a Post Graduate degree from the Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), I agree that the Library of this university may make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for copying this research paper in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purposes may be granted by my supervisors or in their absence, by the Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business where I did my dissertation. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this research paper parts of it for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission. It is also understood that due recognition shall be given to me and to the UUM in any scholarly use which may be made of any material in my dissertation/project paper.

Request for permission to copy or to make other use of materials in this research paper in whole or in part should be addressed to:

Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business
Universiti Utara Malaysia
06010 UUM Sintok
Kedah Darul Aman

ABSTRACT

This research explores the factors influencing the acceptance of online *waqf* in Islamic banking institutions. The survey involved 230 Muslim respondents among Universiti Utara Malaysia, College of Business (UUM COB) staffs. All the data are analyzed using software of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) by conducting statistical method namely, Independent Samples T-Test, Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), Pearson Correlation and Multiple Linear Regression analysis to archive the objectives of this research. A conceptual framework is built based on the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) by adding three new external variables, namely perceived religiosity, perceived self-efficacy and amount of information to further explain the acceptance of online *waqf*. The results showed that four variables are positively correlated with the acceptance of online *waqf* at 95% and 99% of confidence level. In addition, the results also identified three factors which are perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use and amount of information found significant in influencing the acceptance of online *waqf*. However, perceived religiosity and perceived self-efficacy is found to be insignificant predictor. Therefore, understanding what influences users to accept and use online *waqf* can be beneficial to banks, system developers and marketing practitioners in developing and marketing online *waqf* services that will be acceptable by the target market. Other than that, this study also propagate valuable insights for Islamic banking institutions to introduce online *waqf* in the future where the factors analyzed could be used as a guideline for better planning and implementation of online *waqf*.

Keywords: Online *waqf*, Adoption, Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), Islamic Banking Institutions.

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini dilakukan untuk mengukur faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penerimaan *waqaf* atas talian di institusi perbankan Islam. Kajian ini telah dijalankan terhadap 230 responden Muslim di kalangan kakitangan Universiti Utara Malaysia, Kolej Perniagaan. (UUM COB). Semua data dianalisis menggunakan Perisian Pakej Statistik Untuk Sains Sosial (SPSS) dan diuji dengan menggunakan Ujian-T Sampel Tidak Bersandar, Analisis Varians (ANOVA), Korelasi Pearson dan Regresi Linear Berganda bagi mencapai objektif kajian ini. Kerangka kerja konseptual telah dibina berdasarkan Model Penerimaan Teknologi (TAM) dengan menambah tiga pembolehubah luaran yang baru iaitu persepsi agama, persepsi kecekapan diri dan jumlah maklumat untuk menjelaskan lagi hasrat menggunakan *waqaf* atas talian. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahawa empat pembolehubah mempunyai hubungan yang positif terhadap hasrat untuk menggunakan *waqaf* atas talian pada tahap keyakinan 95% dan 99%. Tambahan lagi, hasil keputusan kajian ini juga mengenal pasti tiga faktor iaitu persepsi kebergunaan, persepsi kemudahan dan jumlah maklumat didapati penting dalam mempengaruhi hasrat untuk menggunakan *waqaf* atas talian. Bagaimanapun, persepsi agama dan persepsi kecekapan diri didapati tidak membuktikan sebagai pengaruh penting terhadap hasrat untuk menggunakan *waqaf* atas talian. Oleh itu, memahami apakah faktor yang mempengaruhi pengguna untuk menerima dan menggunakan *waqaf* atas talian boleh memberi manfaat kepada bank-bank, pemaaju sistem dan pengamal pemasaran dalam membangunkan serta memasarkan perkhidmatan *waqaf* atas talian yang akan diterima oleh sasaran pasaran. Selain daripada itu, kajian ini juga akan memberikan maklumat yang bermakna kepada institusi perbankan Islam untuk memperkenalkan *waqaf* atas talian pada masa akan datang di mana faktor-faktor yang dikaji boleh digunakan sebagai garis panduan bagi perancangan dan pelaksanaan *waqaf* atas talian dengan lebih baik.

Kata Kunci: *Waqaf* atas talian, Adaptasi, Model Penerimaan Teknologi (TAM) dan Institusi Perbankan Islam.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

Alhamdulillah, by the will of Allah, I am able to complete this thesis within the required time. I would foremost extend my sincere gratitude to all those efforts, who facilitated the completion of this thesis. Special thanks to **Dr. Muhammad bin Ahmad** my respected supervisor for his guidance, time and effort to ensure that I can fulfill the requirement for this master thesis. I have learned so much from his and wish his continued success in his career at the Universiti Utara Malaysia. Without his support, careful supervision and expertise, this thesis would not been possible. I also would like to say great appreciated to **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abu Bakar bin Hamid** for his guidance in the course of Research Methodology where from his knowledge sharing I am able to understand and fulfill thesis requirement very well.

My sincere appreciation goes to my respective parent Mohd Isa bin Hassan and Meryam binti Ishak for their moral and educational up bringing rendered to me. May their gentle soul rest in a piece and May Allah rewards them with Jannatul Firdausi, Amin.

I owe my loving to my family especially my second mother Rokiah binti Kassim for the understanding, encouragement and financial support, which has enabled me to successfully complete my master study. Special thanks to all my siblings; A'tiroh, Faizah, Mohd Taqiyuddin, Mohd Jalaluddin and Mohd Salamuddin, thanks for being supportive and caring siblings.

I also give special thanks to all my friends, especially to students of Master in Islamic Finance and Banking, who always cheer up my day up with their jokes and supports. Last but not least, I would like to thank everyone involved who has given inspirations and guidance whether directly or indirectly. Thank you.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PERMISSION TO USE	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	xii
CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Overview of <i>Waqf</i>	1
1.3 Background of the study	5
1.4 Problem Statement	7
1.5 Research Questions	9
1.6 Research Objectives.....	10
1.7 Significance of the Study	11
1.8 Definition of Key Terms.....	12
1.9 Scope and Limitation of the Study.....	13
1.9.1 Scope of the Study	13
1.9.2 Limitation of the Study.....	14
1.10 Organization of the Thesis	15
CHAPTER 2 : LITERATURE REVIEW	17
2.1 Introduction.....	17
2.2 Waqf Studies	17
2.3 Cash <i>Waqf</i> with Online System	22
2.4 Technology Acceptance Model (TAM).....	24
2.5 Research Model	26
2.5.1 Perceived Usefulness.....	26
2.5.2 Perceived Ease of Use	28
2.5.3 Perceived Religiosity	29
2.5.4 Perceived Self-efficacy.....	31

2.5.5	Amount of Information.....	32
2.6	Research Hypotheses	33
2.7	Research Framework	34
CHAPTER 3 : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY		36
3.1	Introduction.....	36
3.2	Research Design.....	36
3.3	Population and Sample of the Study	37
3.4	Questionnaire Design.....	40
3.5	Measurement of the Variables	41
3.6	Data Collection Method.....	43
3.7	Reliability of the Instrument	44
3.8	Normality of the Data	46
3.9	Data Analysis	47
3.10	Descriptive Statistics.....	48
3.11	Inferential Statistics	49
3.11.1	Test of Differences	49
3.11.2	Pearson Correlation	51
3.11.3	Multiple Linear Regressions.....	52
3.12	Conclusion	54
CHAPTER 4 : DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS		55
4.1	Introduction.....	55
4.2	Profile of the Respondents	55
4.3	Level of Online <i>Waqf</i> Acceptance and Determinant Factors.....	57
4.4	The differences between Demographic Factors and Online <i>Waqf</i>	58
	Acceptance.....	58
4.4.1	The difference between Gender and Online <i>Waqf</i> Acceptance.....	58
4.4.2	The difference between Position in University and Online <i>Waqf</i>	59
	Acceptance	59
4.4.3	The Difference between Age and Online <i>Waqf</i> Acceptance	60
4.4.4	The difference between Highest Education Level and Online <i>Waqf</i>	62
	Acceptance	62

4.4.5	The Difference between Monthly Income and Online <i>Waqf</i> Acceptance	63
4.4.6	The Difference between Working Period and Online <i>Waqf</i> Acceptance	64
4.5	The Relationship between the Factors with Online <i>Waqf</i> Acceptance	65
4.6	Factors Influencing the Acceptance of Online <i>Waqf</i>	69
CHAPTER 5 : DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS		73
5.1	Introduction.....	73
5.2	Discussion of the Findings.....	73
5.3	Contributions of the study.....	76
5.4	Recommendations.....	78
5.5	Limitations of the Study.....	79
5.6	Conclusion	80
REFERENCES		82
APPENDICES		

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1	Internet banking subscribers (end of period).....	8
Table 3.1	Sample Size for a Given Population Size.....	39
Table 3.2	The list of Colleges in the Clusters.....	40
Table 3.3	Measurement of the Variables.....	42
Table 3.4	Reliability test for the variables.....	45
Table 3.5	Data analysis technique.....	54
Table 4.1	Profile of the respondents.....	57
Table 4.2	Level of Online <i>Waqf</i> Acceptance and Determinant Factors.....	58
Table 4.3	The Difference between Gender and Online <i>Waqf</i> Acceptance.....	59
Table 4.4	The difference between Positions in University and Online <i>Waqf</i> Acceptance.....	60
Table 4.5	The difference between Ages and Online <i>Waqf</i> Acceptance.....	61
Table 4.6	Post Hoc ANOVA analysis of Ages.....	62
Table 4.7	The Difference between Highest Education Levels and Online <i>Waqf</i> Acceptance.....	63
Table 4.8	The Difference between Monthly Income and Online <i>Waqf</i> Acceptance.....	64
Table 4.9	The difference between Working Period and Online <i>Waqf</i> Acceptance.....	65
Table 4.10	Results of Pearson Correlation Analysis among Variables.....	66
Table 4.11	Results of Multiple Regression Analysis.....	70

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1	Performance of Cash <i>Waqf</i> in Malaysia Dicember 2012.....	7
Figure 1.2	Organization of the Study.....	16
Figure 2.1	Technology Acceptance Model (TAM).....	26
Figure 2.2	Theoretical Framework of Online <i>Waqf</i> Acceptance.....	35
Figure 3.1	Formulas for Multiple Linear Regressions.....	53

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
BIMB	Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad
BMMB	Bank Muamalat Malaysia Berhad
BNM	Bank Negara Malaysia
COB	College of Business
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
TAM	Technology Acceptance Model
TRA	Theory of Reasoned Action
UUM COB	Universiti Utara Malaysia, College of Business
UUM	Universiti Utara Malaysia
YWM	Yayasan Wakaf Malaysia

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This study explores the factors influencing the acceptance of online *waqf* which is generally termed as Islamic e-donations in Malaysia. This chapter begins with an overview of *waqf*, background of the study, problem statement, research questions and research objectives. It follows by significant of the study, the definition of key terms and the scope and limitations of the study. Finally, this chapter discusses the organization of remaining chapters.

1.2 Overview of *Waqf*

In Arabic word, *waqf* can be defined as “وقف”, which means to hold or detain. On the other hand, *waqf* is detention of a specific thing in the ownership of *waqif* (appropriator) and devoting of its profits or usufruct in charity for the poor or other pious intentions (Ibrahim, 2008). According to Kahf (1998), *waqf* is an act of holding certain property and preserve it for confined benefit of certain philanthropy that disallows any use or disposition outside the specific objective. *Waqf* applies to non-perishable property, the

The contents of
the thesis is for
internal user
only

REFERENCES

- Abdullah, N. and Abd-Majid, M.S. (2003) The Influence of Religiosity, Income and Consumption On Saving Behaviour: The Case of International Islamic University Malaysia, *IQTISAD Journal of Islamic Economics*, 4, 1, 37-55.
- Ab. Aziz, M. R., Johari, F. and Yusof, M. A. (2013). Cash Waqf Models for Financing Education. *Paper Proceeding of the 5th Islamic Economics System Conference*: "Sustainable Development Through the Islamic Economics System". Organized by Faculty Economics and Muamalat, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia.
- Ab. Aziz, M. R., Yusof, M. A., Johari, F. and Sabri, H. (2014). Relationship between Level of Income and Method of Contribution and Appointment of Islamic Waqf Bank as an Agent in Collecting Waqf Fund, *Journal of Emerging Economies and Islamic Research*, Vol. 2, No. 2.
- Abdullah, M. S. (2010). Agama Mega Utusan Malaysia, 1 September.
- Adam, S. and Lahsasna, A. (2013). Cash endowment as source of fund in Islamic micro-financing, *4th International Conference on Business and Economic Research* (4th ICBER 2013), proceeding, 1362-1378.
- Ajzen, I., and Fishbein, M. (1980). Understanding Attitudes and Predicting Social Behavior. *Prentice-Hall, Inc.*
- Alrafi, A. (2006). Technology Acceptance Model. Retrieved 4th February 2009, from www.irnresearch.org/RIPs/2005/RIP2005-4.pdf.
- Amin, H. (2007). Internet Banking Adoption among Young Intellectuals. *Journal of Internet Banking and Commerce*, 12(3), 1-13.
- Amin, H., Baba, R., and Muhammad, M. Z. (2007). An Analysis of Mobile Banking Acceptance by Malaysian Customers. *Sumway Academic Journal*, 4, 1-12.
- Amin, H. (2008). Factors Affecting The Intentions Of Customers In Malaysia To Use Mobile Phone Credit Cards. *Management Research News*, 31 (7), 493-503.
- Amin, H. (2009). An Analysis of Online Banking Usage Intentions: An Extension of The Technology Acceptance Model, *International Journal of Business and Society*, 10, 1, 27-40.

- Amin, H. (2010). Factors Affecting the Decisions of Tabung Haji Customers in Malaysia to Use ATM Banking: An Empirical Investigation, *Journal of Internet Banking and Commerce*, August 2010, vol. 15, no.2.
- Amin, H., Supinah, R., Aris, M. M. and Baba, R. (2012). Receptiveness of Mobile Banking by Malaysian Local Customers in Sabah: An Empirical Investigation, *Journal of Internet Banking and Commerce*, vol. 17, no. 1.
- Amin, H., Rahman, A. R. A., Ramayah, T., Supinah, R. and Aris, M. M. (2014). Determinants of Online Waqf Acceptance: An Empirical Investigation, *The Electronic Journal on Information Systems in Developing Countries*, 60, 8, 1-18.
- Bandura, A. (1982). Self-efficacy Mechanism in Human Agency, *The American Psychologist*, 37(2), pp. 122-147.
- Baraghani, S., N. (2007) Factors Influencing the Adoption of Internet Banking. *Master Thesis*. Tarbiat Modares University of Engineering Department of Industrial Engineering.
- Cavana, R. Y., Delehay, B. L., & Sekaran, U. (2010). *Applied Business Research: Qualitative and Quantitative Methods*. Australia: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
- Chowdhury and Rahaman, M. S. (2011). Economics of Cash Waqf Management in Malaysia: A proposed cash waqf model for practitioners and future researcher, *African Journal of Business Management*, 5(20).
- Chung, D. (2008). A Comparison of Three Models to Understand Purchasing Behaviour of Avatar-Related Products. Paper Presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Communication Association. Retrieved <http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p11540-index.html>.
- Chuttur, M. Y. (2009). Overview of the Technology Acceptance Model: Origin, Developments and Future Direction. *Working Paper on Information System*, ISSN 1535-6078, 9(37).
- Coakes, S. J., and Steed, L. (2007). *SPSS Version 14.0 for Windows: Analysis without Anguish*. Australia: John Wiley & Sons Australia, Ltd,
- Davis, F. D. (1985). A Technology Acceptance Model for Empirically Testing New End-User Information System: Theory and Result. (Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation). MIT Sloan School of Management, Cambridge, MA.
- Davis, F. D. (1989). Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use and User Acceptance of Information Technology. *MIS Quarterly*, 13(3), 31 9-340.
- Davis, F.D. Bagozzi, R.P., and Warshaw, P.R. (1989). User acceptance of computer technology: A comparison of two theoretical models. *Management Science*, 35(8), 982-1003.

- Dona, D.R. (2007) Penerapan Wakaf Tunai Pada Lembaga Keuangan Public Islami, *Journal of Islamic Business and Economics*, 1, 1, 85-99.
- Ellen, P. S., Bearson, W. O. and Sharma, S. (1991). Resistance to Technological Innovations: An Examination of the Role of Self-Efficacy and Performance Satisfaction, *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 19(4), pp. 297-307.
- Fishbein, M., and Ajzen, I. (1975). Belief, Attitude, Intention, and Behavior: An Introduction to Theory and Research. *Reading, UA: Addison Wesley*.
- Guriting, P. and Ndubisi, N.O. (2006) Borneo Online Banking: Evaluating Customer Perceptions and Behavioral Intention, *Management Research News*, 29, 1/2, 6-15.
- Hair, J. F., Anderson, R. E., Tatham, R. L. & Black, W. C. (1998). *Multivariate Data Analysis*, (3rd ed.). MacMillan Publ. Co.
- Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., Anderson, R. E., & Tatham, R. L. (2006). *Multivariate Data Analysis* (6th ed.). Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Pearson Education International.
- Hair, J., Money, A., & Samouel, P. &. (2007). *Research Methods for Business* (ed. ke 7). Australia: John Wiley & Sons.
- Hashim, M. A. and Bisnes, J. (2009). Satu Pendekatan Strategik Ke Arah Pemerkasaan Ekonomi Ummah, Kongres Ekonomi Islam Ke-3, *Malaysia Islamic Chamber of Commerce*.
- Ibrahim, M. B. (2008). Pelaksanaan Skim Wakaf Tunai oleh Yayasan Waqaf Malaysia, *Jurnal Pengurusan Jawhar*, Vol. 2, No. 1.
- Ismail, C. Z., Muda, S. and Hanafiah, N. J. A. (2014). Challenges and Prospects of Cash Waqf Development in Malaysia, *Journal of Basic and Applied Scientific Research*, 4(2) 340-348.
- Jabatan Perdana Menteri (1987). *Tafsir Pimpinan al-Rahman*. Kuala Lumpur: Bahagian Hal Ehwal Islam.
- Kahf, M. (1998) Financing the Development of Awqaf Property, *Paper presented at the Seminar on Development of Awqaf* organized by Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI), Kuala Lumpur.
- Kahf, M. (1999) Financing the Development of Awqaf Property, *The American Journal of Islamic Social Sciences*, 16, 4, 39-66.

- Kerlinger, F. N. (1973). *Foundations of Behavioral Research*(ed. ke 2). New York: Holt, Rhinehart, and Winston.
- Kleijnen, M., Wetzels, M. and de Ruyter, K. (2004) Consumer Acceptance of Wireless Finance, *Journal of Financial Services Marketing*, 8, 3, 206-217.
- Krejcie, V. R., and Morgan, W. D. (1970). Determining sample size for research. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 607-610.
- Lean, O.K., Zailani, S., Ramayah, T. and Fernando, Y. (2009) Factors Influencing Intention to Use E-Government Among Citizens in Malaysia, *International Journal of Information Management*, 29, 458-475.
- Lee, Y., Kozar, K.A., and Larsen, K.R.T. (2003). The Technology Acceptance Model: Past, Present and Future. *Communication of the AIS*, 12 (50), 752-80.
- Luarn, P., and Lin, H.H. (2005). Toward an understanding of the behavioural intention to use mobile banking. *Computers in Human Behaviour*, 21, 873-891.
- Malhotra, N. K. (2004). *Marketing Research: An Applied Orientation* (4th ed.). New Delhi: Pearson Prentice Hall.
- Mannan, M. A. A. (1998). Cash Waqf: Enrichment of Family Heritage Generation to Generation (1st Edition), Social Investment Bank Press.
- Masyita, D. and Febrian, E. (2004) The Role of BRI in the Indonesian Cash *waqf* House's System, *Working Papers in Business, Management and Finance*, No. 200402.
- Mathieson, K., Peacock, E., and Chin, W. W. (2001). Extending the Technology Acceptance Model: The Influence of Perceived User Resources. *DATA BASE for Advances in Information Systems*, 32(3), 86–112
- Mazhar, N. (2006, May 21). *Technology Acceptance Model*. Retrieved November 30, 2008, from <http://ezinearticles.com/?Technology-Acceptance-Model&id=202354>.
- McDaniel, S. W. and Burnett, J.J. (1990) Consumer Religiosity and Retail Store Evaluative Criteria, *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 18, 101-112.
- Mohan. H., Ahmad. N., Quan. C. K., Chiam. T. Y., Jimmy. L. & Mat. N. K. N. (2013). Determinants of the Internet Banking Intention in Malaysia, *American Journal of Economic*, 3(3): 149-152.
- Mohsin, M. I. A. (2008). Cash waqf: A new financial product model aspects of Shariah principles on its commercialization, *Paper Presented at Islamic Banking, Accounting and Finance Conference (iBAF 2008)*, Organized by Faculty of

Economics and Muamalat, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia at the Legend Hotel Kuala Lumpur, 28-29.

- Mohammad, M.T.S. and Mar-Iman, A.H. (2006) Obstacles of the current concept of *waqf* to the development of *waqf* properties and the recommended alternative, *Malaysian Journal of Real Estate*, 1, 1, 27-38.
- Mokhlis, S. (2009) Relevancy and Measurement of Religiosity in Consumer Behaviour Research, *International Business Research*, 2, 3, 75-84.
- M-Sadeq, A. (2002) *Waqf*, Perpetual Charity and Poverty Alleviation, *International Journal of Social Economics*, 29, 1/2, 135-151.
- Ndubisi, N.O. and Sinti, Q. (2006) Consumer Attitudes, System's Characteristics and Internet Banking Acceptance in Malaysia, *Management Research News*, 29, 1/2, 16-27.
- Nor. K. M., Shanab. E. A. A. and Pearson. J. M. (2008). Internet Banking Acceptance in Malaysia Based on the Theory at Reasoned Action, *Journal of Information System and Technology Management*, Vol. 5, No. 1, p. 03-14.
- Pikkarainen, T., Pikkarainen, K, Karjaluoto, H. and Pahnla, S. (2004) Consumer Acceptance of Online Banking: An Extension of the Technology Acceptance Model, *Internet Research*, 14, 3, 224-235.
- Philips, Lisa A., Calantone, Roger, & Lee, Tung, M. (1994). International Technology Adoption: Behavior Structure, Demand Certainty and Culture. *Journal of Business & Industrial Marketing*. Vol. 9 No.2 pp. 16-28.
- Ramayah T, Jantan, M., Noor, M.N.M. and Ling, K.P. (2003) Receptiveness of Internet Banking by Malaysian Consumers, *Asian Academy of Management Journal*, 8, 2, 1- 29.
- Ramayah, T. and Ignatius, J. (2005) Impact of Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease Of Use And Perceived Enjoyment On Intention To Shop Online, *ICFAI Journal of Systems Management (IJSM)*, III, 3, 36-51.
- Ramayah, T. and Mohd-Suki, N. (2006) Intention to Use Mobile PC among MBA Students: Implications For Technology Integration In The Learning Curriculum, *UNITAR e- Journal*, 1, 2, 1-10.
- Ramayah, T., Rouibah, K., Gopi, M. and Rangel, G.J. (2009) A Decomposed Theory of Reasoned Action to Explain Intention to Use Internet Stock Trading Among Malaysian Investors, *Computers in Human Behavior*, 25, 6, 1222-1230.
- Saduman, S. and Aysun, E.E. (2009). The Socio-Economic Role of *Waqf* System in the Muslim Ottoman Cities' Formation and Evolution, *TRAKIA Journal of Sciences*, 7, 2, 272-275.

- Sathye, M. (1999) Acceptance of Internet Banking by Australian Consumers: An Empirical Investigation, *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, **17**, 7,324-334.
- Sekaran, U. (2003). *Research Method For Business: A Skill Building Approach* (4th ed.). New York, NY: Wiley.
- Sekaran, U. (2000). *Research method for business: a skill-building approach* (3th ed.). New York: Wiley and sons, inc.
- Sripalawat, J., Thongmak, M. and Ngramyarn, A. (2011). M-Banking in Metropolitan Bangkok and a Comparison with other Countries, *The Journal of Computer Information System*, 51. 3, pg. 67.
- Sophonthummapharn, K. (2009). The Adoption of Techno-Relationship Innovations: A Framework for Electronic Customer Relationship Management, *Marketing Intelligence and Planning*, 27(3), pp. 380-412.
- Toraman, Cengiz, Tuncsiper, Bedriye, Yilmaz, Sinan (2004), Cash Waqf in the Ottomans as Philanthropic Foundations and Their Accounting Practices. Anadolu University of Turkey.
- Wan-Ahmad, W.M., Ab-Rahman, A., Ali, N.A. and Che-Seman, A. (2008) Religiosity And Banking Selection Criteria Among Malays In Lembah Klang, *Journal of Shariah*, 16, 2, 279-304.
- Wang, Y.S., Wang, Y.M., Lin, H.H. and Tang, T.I. (2003) Determinants of User Acceptance of Internet Banking: An Empirical Study, *International Journal of Service Industry Management*, 14, 5, 501-519.
- Wood, R. and Bandura, A. (1989). Impact of conceptions of ability on self-regulatory mechanisms and complex decision making, *Journal of personality and social psychology*, 56, pp. 407-415.
- Worthington, E. L., Jr., Wade, N. G., Hight, T. L., Mccullough, M. E., Berry, J. T., Ripley, J. S., Berry, J. W., Schmitt, M. M., & Bursley, K. H. (2003). The Religious Commitment Inventory-10: Development Refinement And Validation Of A Brief Scale For Research And Counseling, *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 50(1), 84-96.
- Yaacob, H., Petra, S., Sumardi, A. and Nahar, H. S. (2013). Demonstrating Accountability through Accounting and Reporting: Lessons from an Awqaf Institution Operating in a Non-Islamic South East Asia Country, *Paper Proceeding of the 5th Islamic Economics System Conference*. Faculty Economics and Muamalat, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia.

Yayasan Wakaf Malaysia (2013). YWM Lancar Sistem Wakaf Tunai Malaysia, Buletin.

Zaki, A. L. A., Norzaidi, M. D. and Zuina, I. C. (2008). Pengurusan Harta Wakaf dan Potensinya Ke Arah Kemajuan Pendidikan Umat Islam Di Malaysia, *Jurnal Pengurusan Jawhar*.

Zikmund, W. G. (1994). *Business Research Methods* (4th ed.). Orlando: The Dryden Press.

<http://maktabahsyamilah.com/>

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Letter of Data Collection

APPENDIX B

Questionnaire

APPENDIX C

Reliability Analysis

APPENDIX D

Normality Test

APPENDIX E

Descriptive Statistics

- i. Profile of the Respondents
 - ii. Mean and Standard Deviation of the Variables
-

APPENDIX F

Inferential Analysis

- i. Independent Sample T-Test
 - ii. One-way ANOVA
 - iii. Pearson Correlation
 - iv. Multiple Linear Regression
-
-

APPENDIX A
Letter of Data Collection

APPENDIX B

Questionnaire

BAHAGIAN A: Latar Belakang

Sila tandakan (✓) pilihan yang tepat mengenai latar belakang di kotak yang disediakan.

1. Jantina

- ☐ Lelaki
- ☐ Perempuan

2. Taraf perkahwinan

- ☐ Bujang
- ☐ Berkahwin
- ☐ Janda/Duda

3. Umur

- ☐ 20 tahun dan ke bawah
- ☐ 21-30 tahun
- ☐ 31-40 tahun
- ☐ 41-50 tahun
- ☐ 51 tahun dan ke atas

4. Tahap pendidikan tertinggi

- ☐ SPM
- ☐ STPM/Sijil/Diploma
- ☐ Ijazah Sarjana Muda
- ☐ Ijazah Sarjana
- ☐ PhD

5. Jawatan di universiti

- ☐ Ahli akademik
- ☐ Bukan ahli akademik

6. Pendapatan bulanan

- ☐ RM 900 dan ke bawah
- ☐ RM 1,000-RM 2,999
- ☐ RM 3,000-RM 5,999
- ☐ RM 6,000-RM 9,999
- ☐ RM 10,000 dan ke atas

7. Tempoh bekerja

- ☐ Kurang daripada 5 tahun
- ☐ 6-10 tahun
- ☐ 11-15 tahun

- ☐ 16-20 tahun
☐ Lebih daripada 21 tahun

BAHAGIAN B: Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penerimaan waqaf secara online

Kenyataan berikut menerangkan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi keputusan anda untuk menyumbang waqaf secara online di institusi perbankan Islam. Sila **bulatkan** nombor-nombor pilihan terbaik bagi menunjukkan sejauhmanakah anda bersetuju atau tidak bersetuju dengan kenyataan di bawah.

1	2	3	4	5
Sangat tidak setuju	Tidak setuju	Tidak pasti	Setuju	Sangat setuju

1	Saya fikir dengan menggunakan waqaf secara online akan meningkatkan prestasi saya dalam menjalankan aktiviti-aktiviti kebajikan.	1	2	3	4	5
2	Saya fikir penggunaan waqaf secara online akan memudahkan saya untuk menjalankan aktiviti-aktiviti kebajikan.	1	2	3	4	5
3	Saya merasakan dengan menggunakan waqaf secara online adalah berguna dalam menjalankan aktiviti-aktiviti kebajikan.	1	2	3	4	5
4	Saya merasakan dengan menggunakan waqaf secara online membolehkan saya untuk melakukan aktiviti kebajikan dengan lebih cepat.	1	2	3	4	5
5	Saya merasakan dengan menggunakan waqaf secara online untuk aktiviti kebajikan dapat meningkatkan produktiviti saya.	1	2	3	4	5
6	Saya fikir bahawa belajar menggunakan waqaf secara online adalah mudah bagi saya.	1	2	3	4	5
7	Saya merasa mudah untuk melakukan apa yang saya mahu ketika menggunakan waqaf secara online.	1	2	3	4	5
8	Saya fikir adalah lebih fleksibel untuk berinteraksi dengan waqaf secara online.	1	2	3	4	5
9	Saya fikir bahawa menggunakan waqaf secara online adalah mudah dan senang.	1	2	3	4	5
10	Saya fikir bahawa pembelajaran waqaf secara online adalah mudah difahami.	1	2	3	4	5
11	Saya akan memberi sumbangan kewangan kepada institusi pertubuhan agama islam.	1	2	3	4	5
12	Kepercayaan terhadap agama islam mempengaruhi semua urusan hidup saya.	1	2	3	4	5
13	Saya sering membaca buku-buku dan majalah-majalah mengenai agama Islam.	1	2	3	4	5
14	Saya seronok menghabiskan masa dalam memahami agama Islam.	1	2	3	4	5
15	Agama islam merupakan panduan hidup saya.	1	2	3	4	5
16	Saya mempunyai kebolehan untuk melakukan transaksi secara	1	2	3	4	5

	online tanpa memerlukan sebarang bantuan dari orang lain.					
17	Saya mempunyai kebolehan untuk melakukan transaksi secara online jika saya mempunyai buku panduan.	1	2	3	4	5
18	Saya mempunyai kebolehan untuk melakukan transaksi jika saya pernah menggunakan sistem online yang sama.	1	2	3	4	5
19	Saya mempunyai kebolehan untuk melakukan transaksi sekiranya saya pernah melihat orang lain menggunakan perkhidmatan waqaf secara online.	1	2	3	4	5
20	Saya mempunyai kebolehan untuk melakukan transaksi secara online jika seseorang memberi panduan kepada saya buat kali pertama.	1	2	3	4	5
21	Saya sering menerima maklumat mengenai waqaf secara online.	1	2	3	4	5
22	Saya sering menerima maklumat yang cukup tentang waqaf secara online.	1	2	3	4	5
23	Saya telah menerima maklumat mengenai faedah-faedah menggunakan waqaf secara online.	1	2	3	4	5
24	Saya telah menerima maklumat tentang menggunakan waqaf secara online daripada sumber-sumber media.	1	2	3	4	5
25	Saya mendapat maklumat yang cukup tentang waqaf secara online.	1	2	3	4	5
26	Saya bercadang untuk menggunakan waqaf secara online.	1	2	3	4	5
27	Saya bercadang untuk menggunakan waqaf secara online sebaik mungkin.	1	2	3	4	5
28	Saya akan menggunakan waqaf secara online pada masa akan datang.	1	2	3	4	5
29	Saya akan menggunakan waqaf secara online dengan lebih kerap pada bulan Ramadhan.	1	2	3	4	5
30	Secara keseluruhan, saya akan menggunakan waqaf secara online untuk aktiviti kebajikan saya.	1	2	3	4	5

BAHAGIAN C: CADANGAN DAN PANDANGAN TERHADAP WAQAF SECARA ONLINE DI INSTITUSI PERBANKAN ISLAM

TERIMA KASIH DI ATAS KERJASAMA YANG DIBERIKAN

APPENDIX C

Reliability Analysis

APPENDIX C: RELIABILITY OF THE INSTRUMENTS

i. Online *Waqf* Acceptance

Case Processing Summary

	N	%
Valid	230	100.0
Cases Excluded ^a	0	.0
Total	230	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.787	5

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
W1	4.10	.594	230
W2	4.14	.527	230
W3	4.10	.612	230
W4	4.26	.655	230
W5	4.26	.619	230

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
W1	16.75	3.270	.601	.736
W2	16.71	3.664	.481	.773
W3	16.76	3.128	.650	.718
W4	16.59	3.334	.480	.778
W5	16.60	3.159	.622	.728

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
20.85	4.913	2.216	5

ii. Perceived Usefulness

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	230	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	230	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.721	5

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
PU1	4.10	.657	230
PU2	4.20	.611	230
PU3	4.19	.625	230
PU4	4.26	.554	230
PU5	4.11	.688	230

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
PU1	16.77	2.879	.609	.618
PU2	16.66	3.422	.386	.709
PU3	16.67	3.225	.468	.678
PU4	16.60	3.576	.374	.711
PU5	16.76	2.875	.566	.637

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
20.87	4.667	2.160	5

iii. Perceived Ease of Use

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	230	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	230	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.856	5

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
PEOU1	4.01	.647	230
PEOU2	4.00	.680	230
PEOU3	4.00	.661	230
PEOU4	4.02	.667	230
PEOU5	3.85	.673	230

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
PEOU1	15.87	4.728	.671	.827
PEOU2	15.87	4.565	.691	.821
PEOU3	15.87	4.635	.691	.821
PEOU4	15.86	4.691	.658	.830
PEOU5	16.03	4.707	.643	.834

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
19.87	7.036	2.653	5

iv. Perceived Religiosity

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	230	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	230	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.835	5

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
PR1	4.30	.607	230
PR2	4.52	.558	230
PR3	4.33	.615	230
PR4	4.43	.578	230
PR5	4.58	.613	230

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
PR1	17.86	3.579	.600	.812
PR2	17.64	3.542	.699	.786
PR3	17.83	3.553	.601	.812
PR4	17.73	3.534	.670	.793
PR5	17.58	3.529	.617	.808

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
22.16	5.323	2.307	5

v. **Perceived Self-efficacy**

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	230	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	230	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.865	5

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
PE1	3.88	.707	230
PE2	3.86	.679	230
PE3	3.94	.665	230
PE4	3.91	.696	230
PE5	3.87	.718	230

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
PE1	15.58	5.651	.491	.884
PE2	15.60	5.141	.715	.829
PE3	15.52	5.142	.737	.825
PE4	15.55	4.816	.819	.802
PE5	15.59	5.064	.688	.836

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
19.46	7.804	2.794	5

vi. Amount of Information

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	230	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	230	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.939	5

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
AOI1	2.55	.955	230
AOI2	2.50	.956	230
AOI3	2.49	1.005	230
AOI4	2.50	.966	230
AOI5	2.47	.956	230

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
AOI1	9.95	12.526	.797	.932
AOI2	10.01	12.306	.836	.925
AOI3	10.01	11.882	.856	.921
AOI4	10.00	12.231	.839	.924
AOI5	10.04	12.221	.852	.922

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
12.50	18.827	4.339	5

APPENDIX D
Normality Test

APPENDIX D: NORMALITY OF THE DATA

i. Online *Waqf* Acceptance

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
meanW	226	98.3%	4	1.7%	230	100.0%

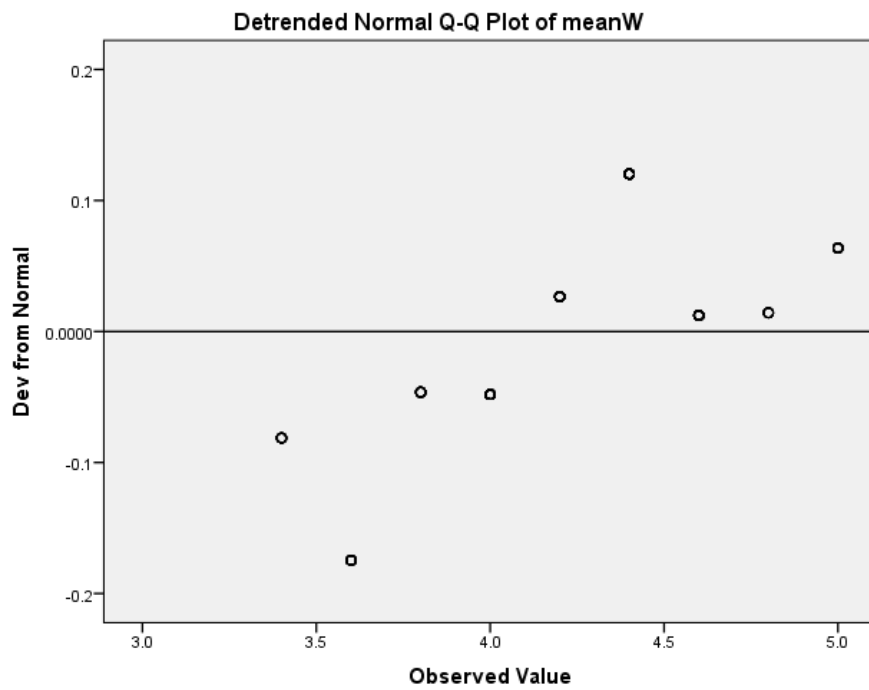
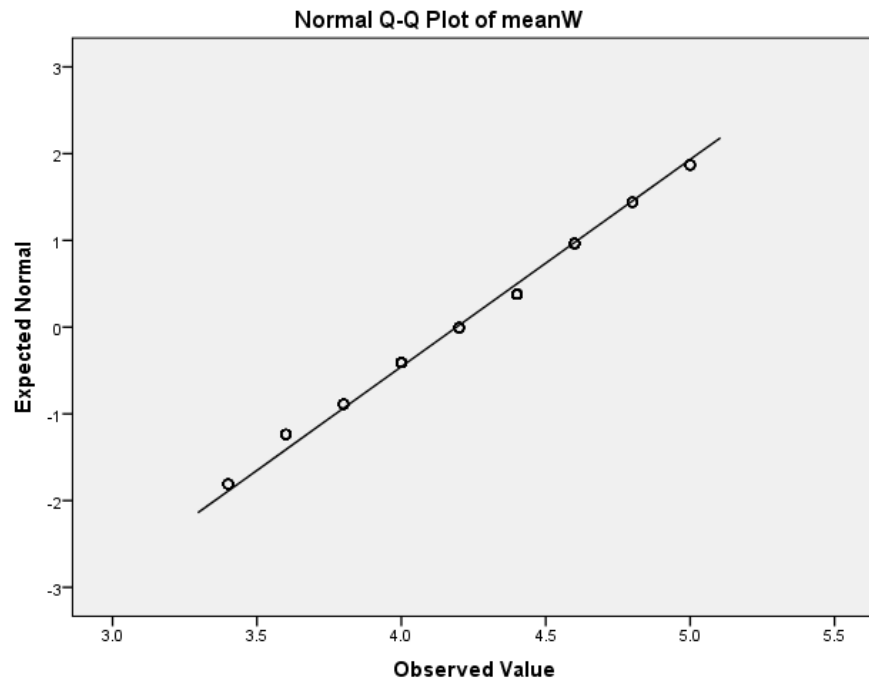
Descriptives

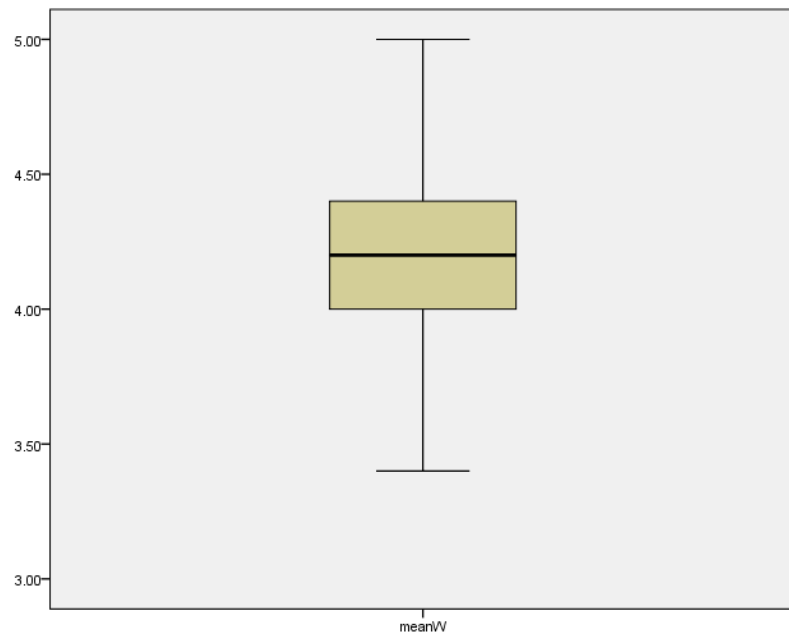
			Statistic	Std. Error
meanW	Mean		4.1912	.02784
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	4.1363	
		Upper Bound	4.2460	
	5% Trimmed Mean		4.1902	
	Median		4.2000	
	Variance		.175	
	Std. Deviation		.41858	
	Minimum		3.40	
	Maximum		5.00	
	Range		1.60	
	Interquartile Range		.40	
	Skewness		-.079	.162
	Kurtosis		-.637	.322

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
meanW	.151	226	.000	.954	226	.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction





ii. Perceived Usefulness

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
meanPU	230	100.0%	0	0.0%	230	100.0%

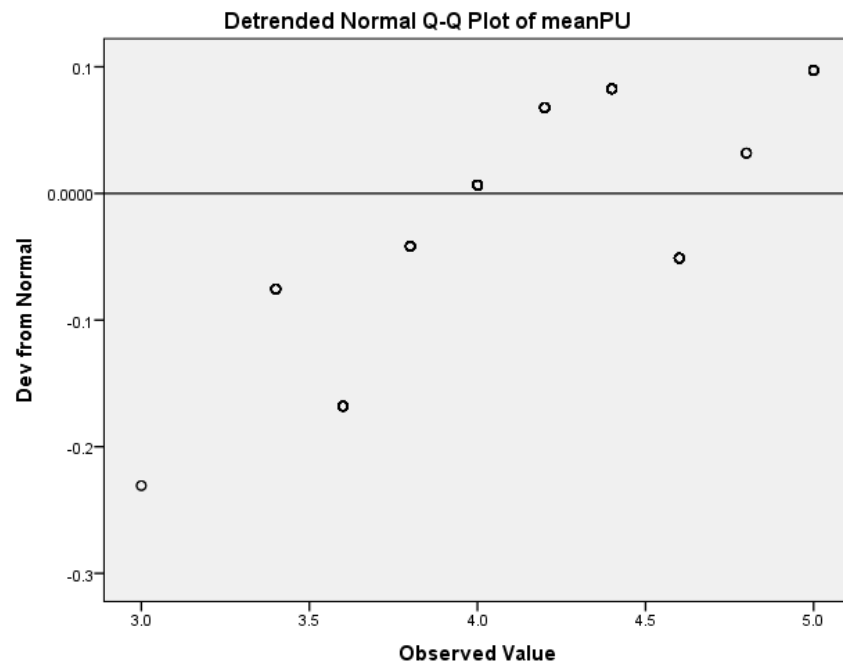
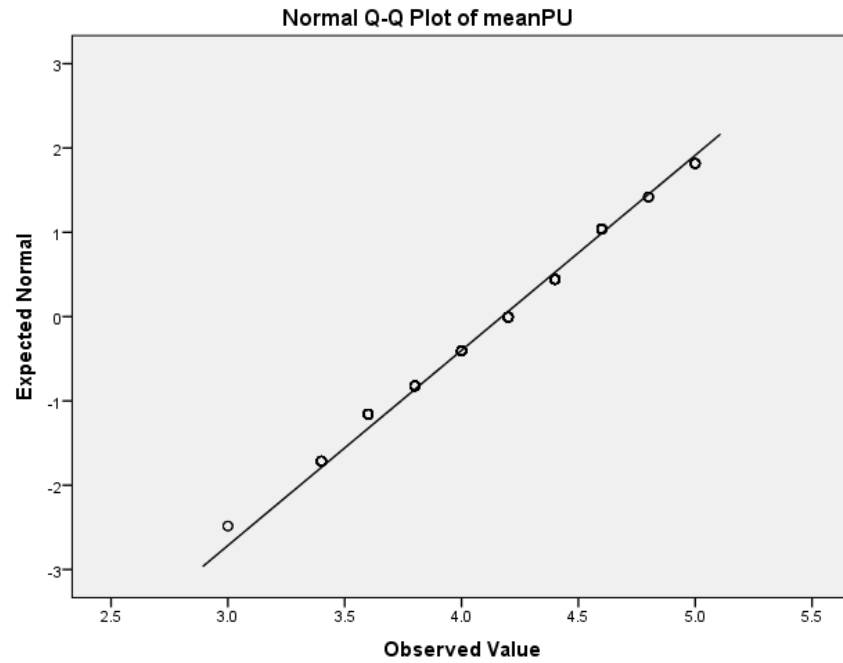
Descriptives

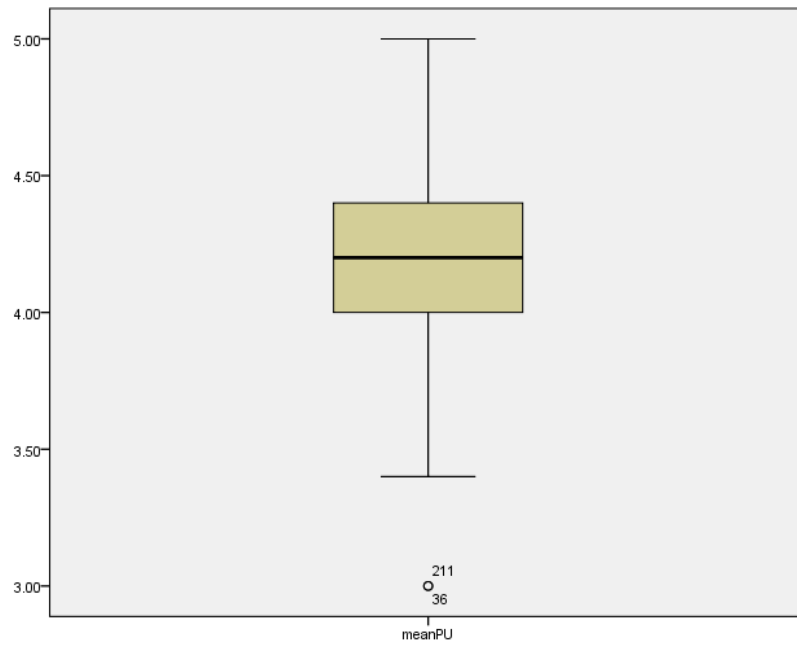
			Statistic	Std. Error
meanPU	Mean		4.1730	.02849
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	4.1169	
		Upper Bound	4.2292	
	5% Trimmed Mean		4.1739	
	Median		4.2000	
	Variance		.187	
	Std. Deviation		.43208	
	Minimum		3.00	
	Maximum		5.00	
	Range		2.00	
	Interquartile Range		.40	
	Skewness		-.155	.160
	Kurtosis		-.373	.320

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
meanPU	.148	230	.000	.961	230	.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction





iii. Perceived Ease of Use

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
meanPEOU	230	100.0%	0	0.0%	230	100.0%

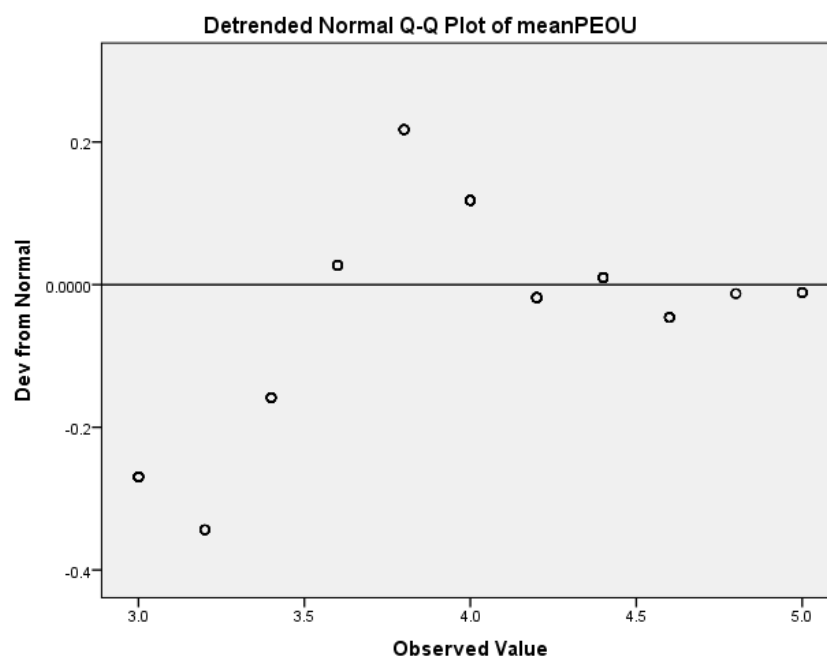
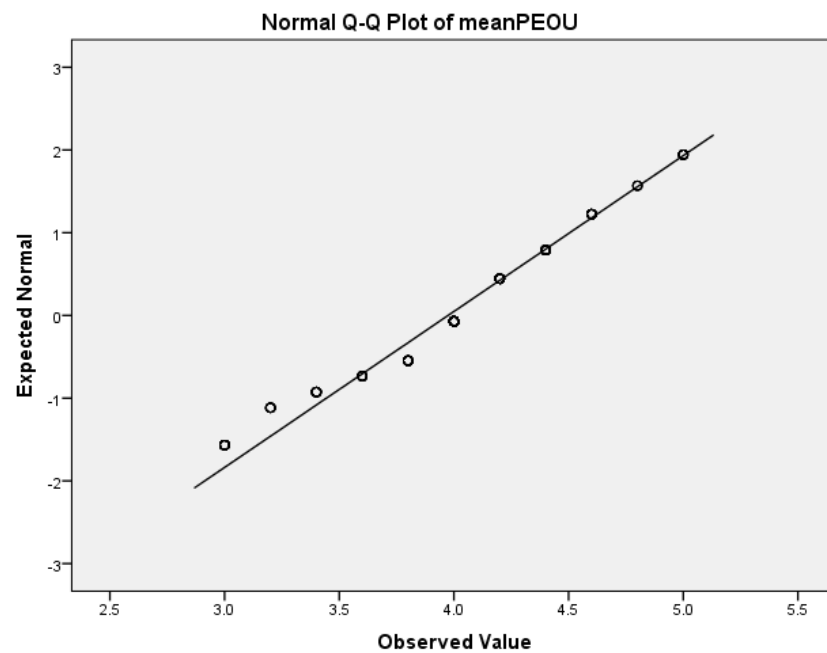
Descriptives

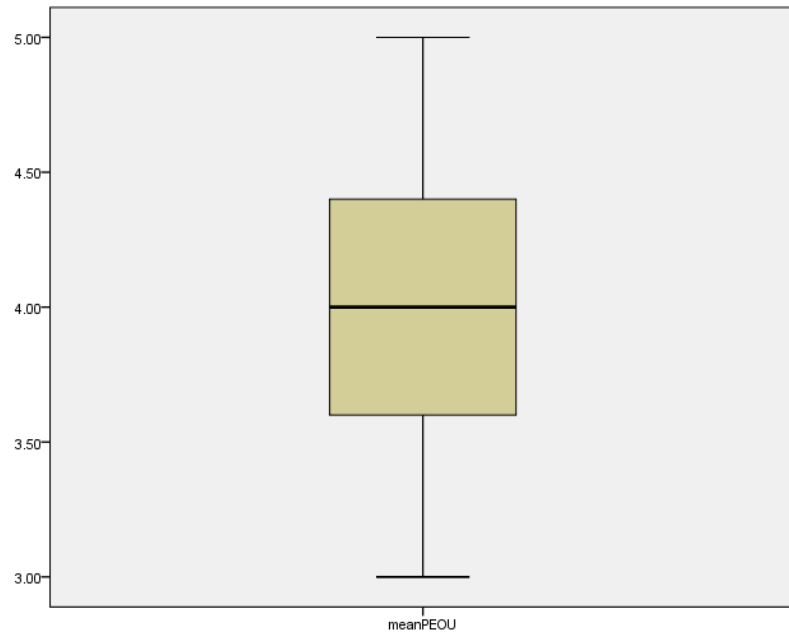
				Statistic	Std. Error
meanPEOU	Mean			3.9748	.03498
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound		3.9059	
		Upper Bound		4.0437	
	5% Trimmed Mean			3.9725	
	Median			4.0000	
	Variance			.281	
	Std. Deviation			.53053	
	Minimum			3.00	
	Maximum			5.00	
	Range			2.00	
	Interquartile Range			.80	
	Skewness			-.282	.160
	Kurtosis			-.433	.320

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
meanPEOU	.193	230	.000	.939	230	.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction





iv. Perceived Religiosity

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
meanPR	230	100.0%	0	0.0%	230	100.0%

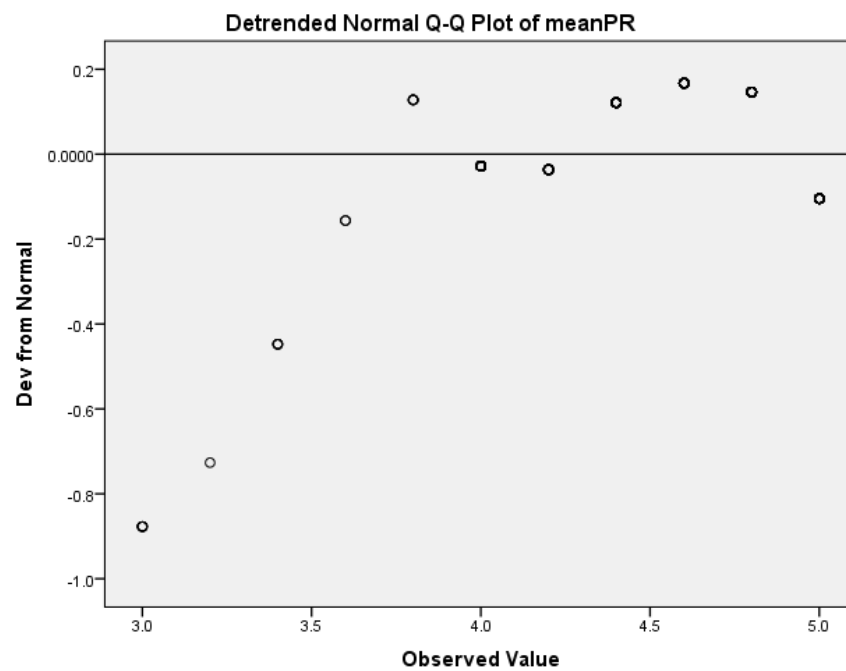
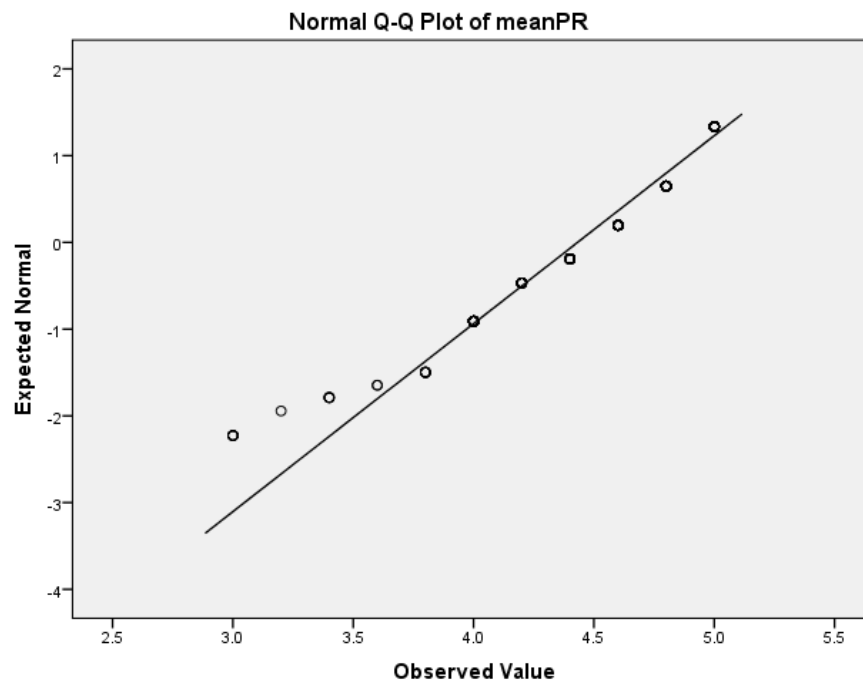
Descriptives

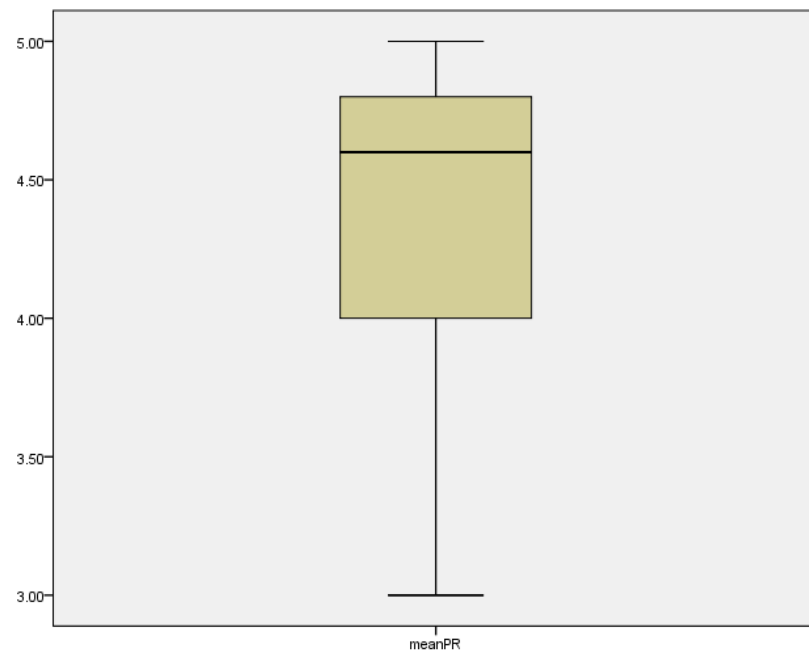
			Statistic	Std. Error
meanPR	Mean		4.4322	.03043
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	4.3722	
		Upper Bound	4.4921	
	5% Trimmed Mean		4.4671	
	Median		4.6000	
	Variance		.213	
	Std. Deviation		.46145	
	Minimum		3.00	
	Maximum		5.00	
	Range		2.00	
	Interquartile Range		.80	
	Skewness		-.814	.160
	Kurtosis		.563	.320

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
meanPR	.151	230	.000	.907	230	.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction





v. **Perceived Self-Efficacy**

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
meanPE	230	100.0%	0	0.0%	230	100.0%

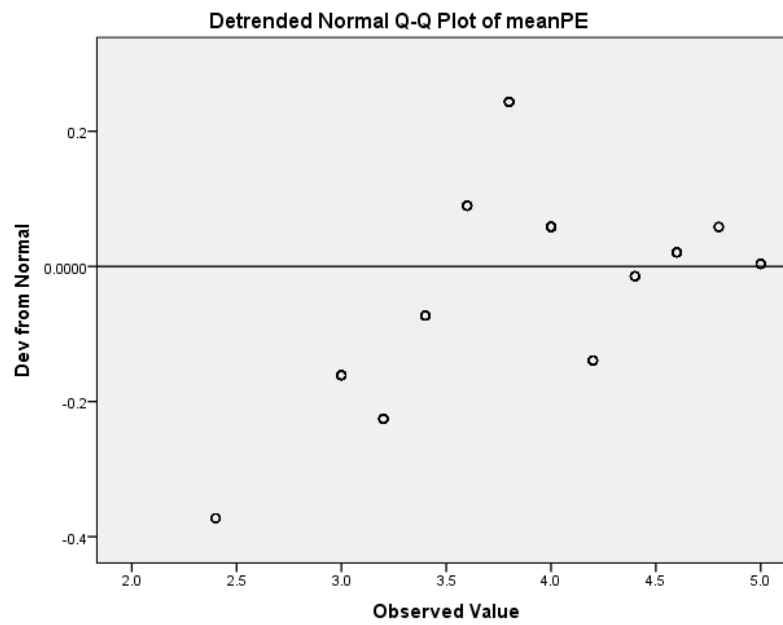
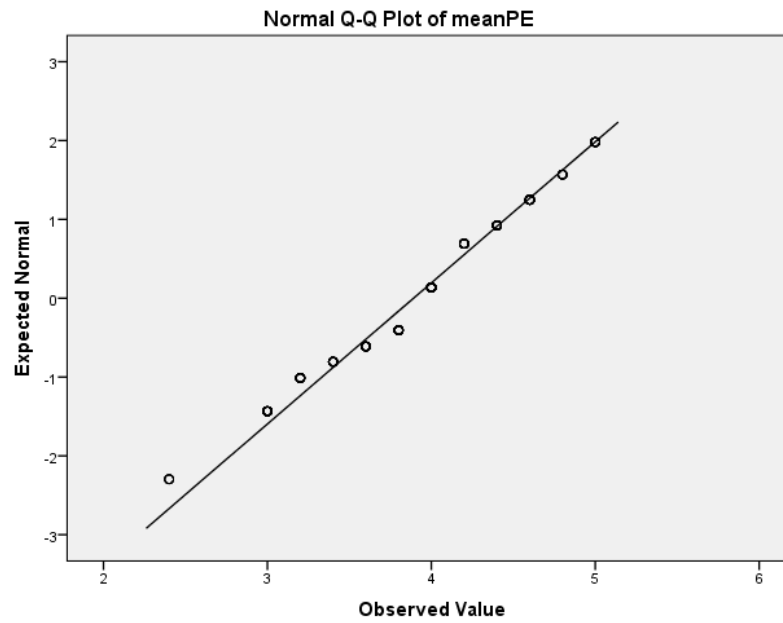
Descriptives

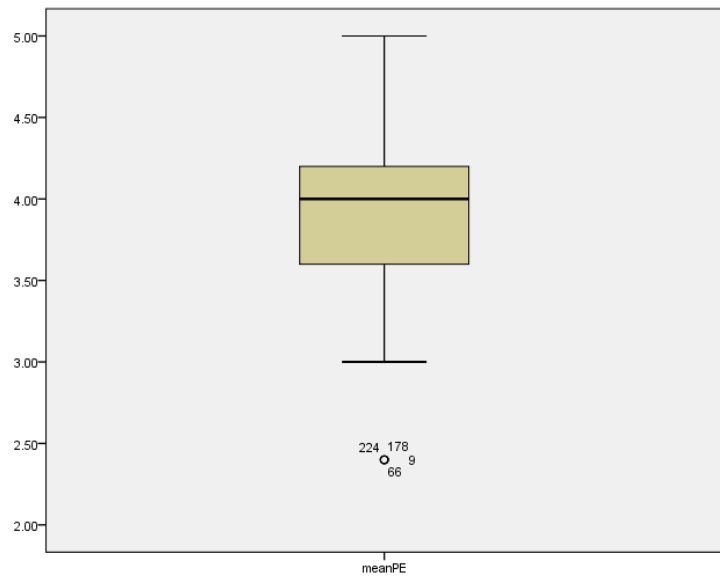
			Statistic	Std. Error
meanPE	Mean		3.8913	.03684
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	3.8187	
		Upper Bound	3.9639	
	5% Trimmed Mean		3.8923	
	Median		4.0000	
	Variance		.312	
	Std. Deviation		.55870	
	Minimum		2.40	
	Maximum		5.00	
	Range		2.60	
	Interquartile Range		.60	
	Skewness		-.272	.160
	Kurtosis		-.089	.320

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
meanPE	.195	230	.000	.947	230	.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction





vi. Amount of Information

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
meanAOI	230	100.0%	0	0.0%	230	100.0%

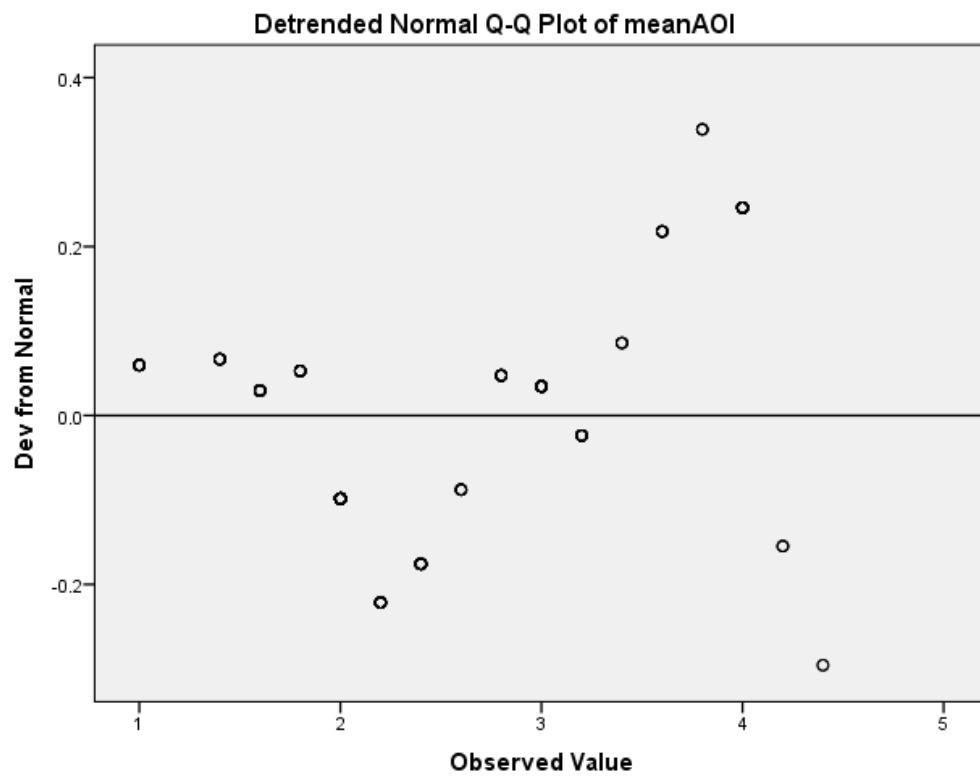
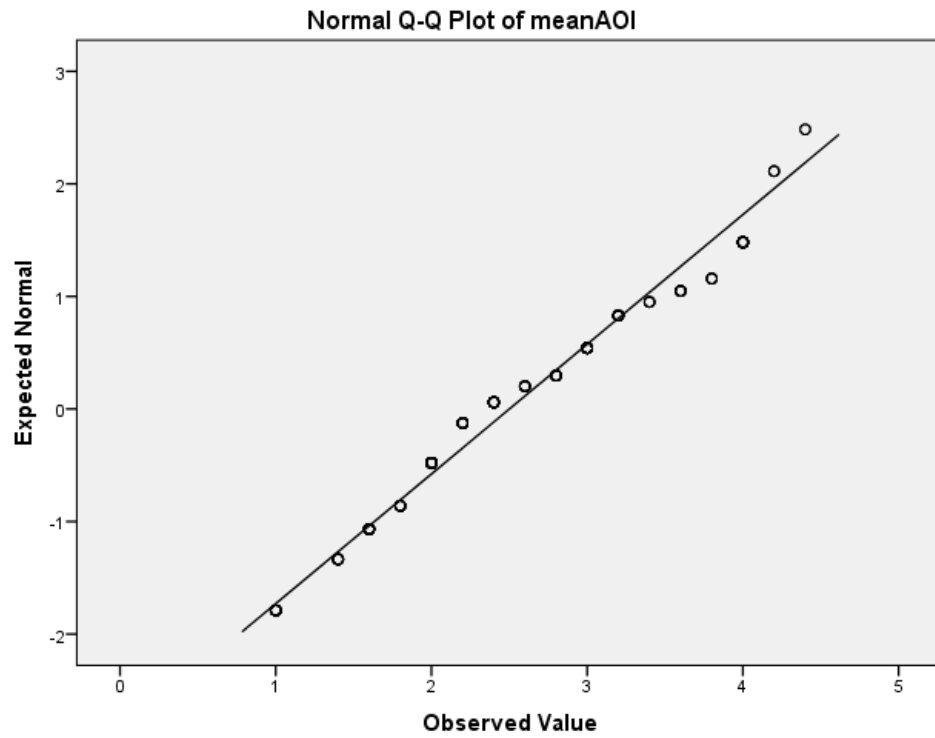
Descriptives

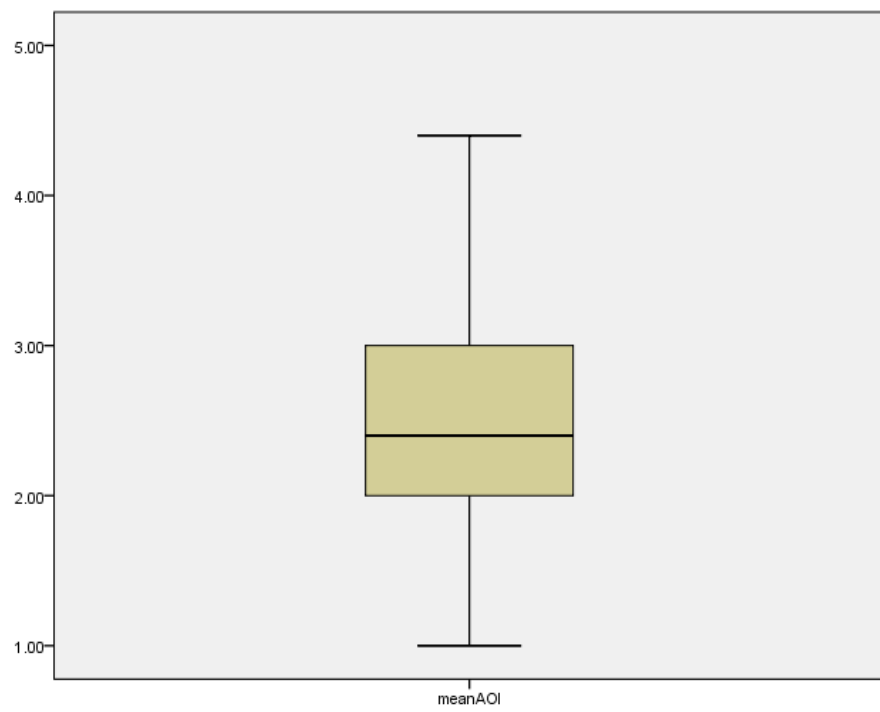
			Statistic	Std. Error
meanAOI	Mean		2.5009	.05722
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	2.3881	
		Upper Bound	2.6136	
	5% Trimmed Mean		2.4942	
	Median		2.4000	
	Variance		.753	
	Std. Deviation		.86781	
	Minimum		1.00	
	Maximum		4.40	
	Range		3.40	
	Interquartile Range		1.00	
	Skewness		.280	.160
	Kurtosis		-.704	.320

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
meanAOI	.135	230	.000	.955	230	.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction





APPENDIX E
Descriptive Statistics
i. Profile of the Respondents
ii. Mean and Standard Deviation of the Variables

APPENDIX E: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

i. Profile of the Respondents

		Statistics						
		gender	marital status	age	highest education level	position in university	monthly income	working period
N	Valid	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		1.61	1.83	3.28	3.40	1.40	2.89	2.72
Std. Error of Mean		.032	.029	.064	.097	.032	.066	.090
Median		2.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	1.00	3.00	3.00
Mode		2	2	4	5	1	2	2
Std. Deviation		.489	.444	.964	1.465	.491	.996	1.367
Variance		.239	.197	.929	2.145	.241	.992	1.870
Skewness		-.448	-.772	.116	-.449	.411	.363	.338
Std. Error of Skewness		.160	.160	.160	.160	.160	.160	.160
Kurtosis		-1.815	.781	-1.017	-1.205	-1.847	-.754	-1.075
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.320	.320	.320	.320	.320	.320	.320
Range		1	2	3	4	1	4	4
Minimum		1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Maximum		2	3	5	5	2	5	5
Sum		370	420	755	782	322	664	626

Frequency Table

		gender			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	male	90	39.1	39.1	39.1
	female	140	60.9	60.9	100.0
	Total	230	100.0	100.0	

marital status

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid single	46	20.0	20.0	20.0
Valid married	178	77.4	77.4	97.4
Valid divorce	6	2.6	2.6	100.0
Total	230	100.0	100.0	

age

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 21-30 years	59	25.7	25.7	25.7
Valid 31-40 years	71	30.9	30.9	56.5
Valid 41-50 years	76	33.0	33.0	89.6
Valid 51 years and above	24	10.4	10.4	100.0
Total	230	100.0	100.0	

highest education level

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid SPM	39	17.0	17.0	17.0
Valid STPM/sijil/diploma	30	13.0	13.0	30.0
Valid degree	32	13.9	13.9	43.9
Valid master	58	25.2	25.2	69.1
Valid PhD	71	30.9	30.9	100.0
Total	230	100.0	100.0	

position in university

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid academician	138	60.0	60.0	60.0
Valid non academician	92	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	230	100.0	100.0	

monthly income

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid RM 900 and below	8	3.5	3.5	3.5
RM 1,000-RM 2,999	91	39.6	39.6	43.0
RM 3,000-RM 5,999	63	27.4	27.4	70.4
RM 6,000-RM 9,999	55	23.9	23.9	94.3
RM 10,000 and above	13	5.7	5.7	100.0
Total	230	100.0	100.0	

working period

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid below 5 years	53	23.0	23.0	23.0
6-10 years	60	26.1	26.1	49.1
11-15 years	51	22.2	22.2	71.3
16-20 years	30	13.0	13.0	84.3
more than 21 years	36	15.7	15.7	100.0
Total	230	100.0	100.0	

ii. Mean and Standard Deviation of the Variables

		Statistics					
		meanW	meanPU	meanPEOU	meanPR	meanPE	meanAOI
N	Valid	226	230	230	230	230	230
	Missing	4	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		4.1912	4.1730	3.9748	4.4322	3.8913	2.5009
Median		4.2000	4.2000	4.0000	4.6000	4.0000	2.4000

APPENDIX F
Inferential Analysis

- i. Independent Sample T-Test**
 - ii. One-way ANOVA**
 - iii. Pearson Correlation**
 - iv. Multiple Linear Regression**
-
-

APPENDIX F: INFERENTIAL ANALYSIS

i. INDEPENDENT SAMPLE T-TEST

a. Gender Toward Online *Waqf* Acceptance

Group Statistics

	gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
meanW	male	90	4.2067	.40274	.04245
	female	136	4.1809	.42990	.03686

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
meanW	Equal variances assumed	.533	.466	.453	224	.651	.02578	.05698	-.08650	.13807
	Equal variances not assumed			.459	199.166	.647	.02578	.05622	-.08509	.13666

b. Position in University Toward Online *Waqf* Acceptance

Group Statistics					
	position in university	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
meanW	academician	136	4.2059	.42370	.03633
	non academician	90	4.1689	.41208	.04344

Independent Samples Test									
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means					
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference
									Lower Upper
meanW	Equal variances assumed	.018	.893	.650	224	.517	.03699	.05695	-.07523 .14922
	Equal variances not assumed			.653	194.373	.514	.03699	.05663	-.07469 .14868

ii. ONE-WAY ANOVA

c. Age Toward Online *Waqf* Acceptance

Descriptives

meanW

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
21-30 years	56	4.1964	.42382	.05664	4.0829	4.3099	3.40	4.60
31-40 years	71	4.2930	.41381	.04911	4.1950	4.3909	3.40	5.00
41-50 years	75	4.1013	.41508	.04793	4.0058	4.1968	3.40	5.00
51 years and above	24	4.1583	.38664	.07892	3.9951	4.3216	3.40	5.00
Total	226	4.1912	.41858	.02784	4.1363	4.2460	3.40	5.00

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

meanW

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.507	3	222	.678

ANOVA

meanW

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.368	3	.456	2.661	.049
Within Groups	38.054	222	.171		
Total	39.422	225			

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: meanW

Tukey HSD

(I) age	(J) age	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
21-30 years	31-40 years	-.09653	.07399	.561	-.2881	.0950
	41-50 years	.09510	.07312	.564	-.0942	.2844
	51 years and above	.03810	.10101	.982	-.2234	.2996
31-40 years	21-30 years	.09653	.07399	.561	-.0950	.2881
	41-50 years	.19162 [*]	.06856	.029	.0142	.3691
	51 years and above	.13462	.09776	.515	-.1184	.3877
41-50 years	21-30 years	-.09510	.07312	.564	-.2844	.0942
	31-40 years	-.19162 [*]	.06856	.029	-.3691	-.0142
	51 years and above	-.05700	.09710	.936	-.3083	.1943
51 years and above	21-30 years	-.03810	.10101	.982	-.2996	.2234
	31-40 years	-.13462	.09776	.515	-.3877	.1184
	41-50 years	.05700	.09710	.936	-.1943	.3083

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

d. Highest Education Levels Toward Online *Waqf* Acceptance

Descriptives

meanW

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
SPM	39	4.2359	.35503	.05685	4.1208	4.3510	3.60	5.00
STPM/sijil/diploma	29	4.2345	.44423	.08249	4.0655	4.4035	3.40	5.00
degree	32	4.0562	.44355	.07841	3.8963	4.2162	3.40	4.80
master	56	4.2643	.42829	.05723	4.1496	4.3790	3.40	5.00
PhD	70	4.1514	.41345	.04942	4.0528	4.2500	3.40	5.00
Total	226	4.1912	.41858	.02784	4.1363	4.2460	3.40	5.00

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

meanW

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.823	4	221	.512

ANOVA

meanW

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.125	4	.281	1.623	.169
Within Groups	38.297	221	.173		
Total	39.422	225			

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: meanW

Tukey HSD

(I) highest education level	(J) highest education level	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
SPM	STPM/sijil/diploma	.00141	.10207	1.000	-.2793	.2822
	degree	.17965	.09929	.371	-.0934	.4527
	master	-.02839	.08682	.998	-.2672	.2104
	PhD	.08447	.08318	.848	-.1443	.3133
STPM/sijil/diploma	SPM	-.00141	.10207	1.000	-.2822	.2793
	degree	.17823	.10673	.455	-.1153	.4718
	master	-.02980	.09524	.998	-.2917	.2321
	PhD	.08305	.09193	.895	-.1698	.3359
degree	SPM	-.17965	.09929	.371	-.4527	.0934
	STPM/sijil/diploma	-.17823	.10673	.455	-.4718	.1153
	master	-.20804	.09225	.164	-.4618	.0457
	PhD	-.09518	.08883	.821	-.3395	.1491
master	SPM	.02839	.08682	.998	-.2104	.2672
	STPM/sijil/diploma	.02980	.09524	.998	-.2321	.2917
	degree	.20804	.09225	.164	-.0457	.4618
	PhD	.11286	.07463	.556	-.0924	.3181
PhD	SPM	-.08447	.08318	.848	-.3133	.1443
	STPM/sijil/diploma	-.08305	.09193	.895	-.3359	.1698
	degree	.09518	.08883	.821	-.1491	.3395
	master	-.11286	.07463	.556	-.3181	.0924

e. Monthly Income Toward Online *Waqf* Acceptance

Descriptives

meanW

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
RM 900 and below	8	4.2000	.33806	.11952	3.9174	4.4826	3.80	4.60
RM 1,000-RM 2,999	88	4.2114	.41618	.04436	4.1232	4.2995	3.40	5.00
RM 3,000-RM 5,999	63	4.2317	.45182	.05692	4.1180	4.3455	3.40	5.00
RM 6,000-RM 9,999	55	4.1527	.40545	.05467	4.0431	4.2623	3.40	5.00
RM 10,000 and above	12	4.0000	.35162	.10150	3.7766	4.2234	3.40	4.40
Total	226	4.1912	.41858	.02784	4.1363	4.2460	3.40	5.00

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

meanW

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
.878	4	221	.478

ANOVA

meanW

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.660	4	.165	.941	.441
Within Groups	38.762	221	.175		
Total	39.422	225			

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: meanW

Tukey HSD

(I) monthly income	(J) monthly income	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
RM 900 and below	RM 1,000-RM 2,999	-.01136	.15465	1.000	-.4367	.4140
	RM 3,000-RM 5,999	-.03175	.15719	1.000	-.4641	.4006
	RM 6,000-RM 9,999	.04727	.15847	.998	-.3886	.4831
	RM 10,000 and above	.20000	.19116	.833	-.3258	.7258
RM 1,000-RM 2,999	RM 900 and below	.01136	.15465	1.000	-.4140	.4367
	RM 3,000-RM 5,999	-.02038	.06912	.998	-.2105	.1697
	RM 6,000-RM 9,999	.05864	.07199	.926	-.1394	.2566
	RM 10,000 and above	.21136	.12888	.473	-.1431	.5658
RM 3,000-RM 5,999	RM 900 and below	.03175	.15719	1.000	-.4006	.4641
	RM 1,000-RM 2,999	.02038	.06912	.998	-.1697	.2105
	RM 6,000-RM 9,999	.07902	.07729	.845	-.1335	.2916
	RM 10,000 and above	.23175	.13191	.402	-.1311	.5946
RM 6,000-RM 9,999	RM 900 and below	-.04727	.15847	.998	-.4831	.3886
	RM 1,000-RM 2,999	-.05864	.07199	.926	-.2566	.1394
	RM 3,000-RM 5,999	-.07902	.07729	.845	-.2916	.1335
	RM 10,000 and above	.15273	.13344	.783	-.2143	.5197
RM 10,000 and above	RM 900 and below	-.20000	.19116	.833	-.7258	.3258
	RM 1,000-RM 2,999	-.21136	.12888	.473	-.5658	.1431
	RM 3,000-RM 5,999	-.23175	.13191	.402	-.5946	.1311
	RM 6,000-RM 9,999	-.15273	.13344	.783	-.5197	.2143

f. Working Period Toward Online *Waqf* Acceptance

Descriptives

meanW

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
below 5 years	52	4.1923	.45841	.06357	4.0647	4.3199	3.40	5.00
6-10 years	58	4.1793	.40469	.05314	4.0729	4.2857	3.40	5.00
11-15 years	50	4.3040	.40049	.05664	4.1902	4.4178	3.40	5.00
16-20 years	30	4.0667	.39769	.07261	3.9182	4.2152	3.40	5.00
more than 21 years	36	4.1556	.40599	.06766	4.0182	4.2929	3.40	5.00
Total	226	4.1912	.41858	.02784	4.1363	4.2460	3.40	5.00

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

meanW

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.243	4	221	.294

ANOVA

meanW

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.155	4	.289	1.668	.158
Within Groups	38.267	221	.173		
Total	39.422	225			

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: meanW

Tukey HSD

(I) working period	(J) working period	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
below 5 years	6-10 years	.01300	.07947	1.000	-.2056	.2316
	11-15 years	-.11169	.08242	.657	-.3384	.1150
	16-20 years	.12564	.09540	.681	-.1368	.3880
	more than 21 years	.03675	.09022	.994	-.2114	.2849
6-10 years	below 5 years	-.01300	.07947	1.000	-.2316	.2056
	11-15 years	-.12469	.08030	.529	-.3456	.0962
	16-20 years	.11264	.09358	.749	-.1447	.3700
	more than 21 years	.02375	.08829	.999	-.2191	.2666
11-15 years	below 5 years	.11169	.08242	.657	-.1150	.3384
	6-10 years	.12469	.08030	.529	-.0962	.3456
	16-20 years	.23733	.09610	.101	-.0270	.5016
	more than 21 years	.14844	.09096	.479	-.1017	.3986
16-20 years	below 5 years	-.12564	.09540	.681	-.3880	.1368
	6-10 years	-.11264	.09358	.749	-.3700	.1447
	11-15 years	-.23733	.09610	.101	-.5016	.0270
	more than 21 years	-.08889	.10287	.910	-.3718	.1940
more than 21 years	below 5 years	-.03675	.09022	.994	-.2849	.2114
	6-10 years	-.02375	.08829	.999	-.2666	.2191
	11-15 years	-.14844	.09096	.479	-.3986	.1017
	16-20 years	.08889	.10287	.910	-.1940	.3718

iii. PEARSON CORRELATION

		Correlations					
		Mean W	Mean PU	Mean PEOU	Mean PR	Mean PE	Mean AOI
meanW	Pearson Correlation	1	.328**	.237**	.179**	.132*	-.120
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.007	.048	.071
	N	226	226	226	226	226	226
meanPU	Pearson Correlation	.328**	1	.229**	.149*	.192**	-.035
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.024	.003	.596
	N	226	230	230	230	230	230
meanPEOU	Pearson Correlation	.237**	.229**	1	.388**	.443**	.074
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000	.000	.265
	N	226	230	230	230	230	230
meanPR	Pearson Correlation	.179**	.149*	.388**	1	.290**	-.033
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.007	.024	.000		.000	.619
	N	226	230	230	230	230	230
meanPE	Pearson Correlation	.132*	.192**	.443**	.290**	1	.022
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.048	.003	.000	.000		.740
	N	226	230	230	230	230	230
meanAOI	Pearson Correlation	-.120	-.035	.074	-.033	.022	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.071	.596	.265	.619	.740	
	N	226	230	230	230	230	230

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

iv. **MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION**

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ACCEPTANCE OF ONLINE WAQF

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
meanW	4.1912	.41858	226
meanPU	4.1805	.42664	226
meanPEOU	3.9832	.52415	226
meanPR	4.4398	.45334	226
meanPE	3.8876	.55644	226
meanAOI	2.5018	.86579	226

Correlations

		Mean W	Mean PU	Mean PEOU	Mean PR	Mean PE	Mean AOI
Pearson Correlation	meanW	1.000	.328	.237	.179	.132	-.120
	meanPU	.328	1.000	.200	.124	.186	-.024
	meanPEOU	.237	.200	1.000	.393	.455	.085
	meanPR	.179	.124	.393	1.000	.281	-.028
	meanPE	.132	.186	.455	.281	1.000	.028
	meanAOI	-.120	-.024	.085	-.028	.028	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	meanW	.	.000	.000	.004	.024	.036
	meanPU	.000	.	.001	.032	.002	.360
	meanPEOU	.000	.001	.	.000	.000	.102
	meanPR	.004	.032	.000	.	.000	.340
	meanPE	.024	.002	.000	.000	.	.338
	meanAOI	.036	.360	.102	.340	.338	.
N	meanW	226	226	226	226	226	226
	meanPU	226	226	226	226	226	226
	meanPEOU	226	226	226	226	226	226
	meanPR	226	226	226	226	226	226
	meanPE	226	226	226	226	226	226
	meanAOI	226	226	226	226	226	226

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	meanAOI, meanPU, meanPR, meanPE, meanPEOU ^b	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: meanW

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of The Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.400 ^a	.160	.141	.38805	.160	8.359	5	220	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), meanAOI, meanPU, meanPR, meanPE, meanPEOU

b. Dependent Variable: meanW

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6.294	5	1.259	8.359	.000 ^b
	Residual	33.129	220	.151		
	Total	39.422	225			

a. Dependent Variable: meanW

b. Predictors: (Constant), meanAOI, meanPU, meanPR, meanPE, meanPEOU

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	2.367	.360		6.580	.000		
1 meanPU	.279	.062	.284	4.474	.000	.946	1.057
meanPEOU	.133	.059	.166	2.252	.025	.700	1.428
meanPR	.073	.063	.080	1.171	.243	.828	1.208
meanPE	-.012	.053	-.016	-.227	.821	.772	1.295
meanAOI	-.060	.030	-.125	-2.006	.046	.987	1.013

a. Dependent Variable: meanW

Collinearity Diagnostics^a

Model	Dimension	Eigenvalue	Condition Index	Variance Proportions					
				(Constant)	Mean PU	Mean PEOU	Mean PR	Mean PE	Mean AOI
1	1	5.871	1.000	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
	2	.092	7.970	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.96
	3	.014	20.310	.04	.18	.07	.02	.55	.00
	4	.010	23.932	.00	.16	.50	.11	.40	.00
	5	.008	27.110	.01	.25	.42	.50	.04	.00
	6	.004	39.773	.94	.40	.01	.37	.01	.04

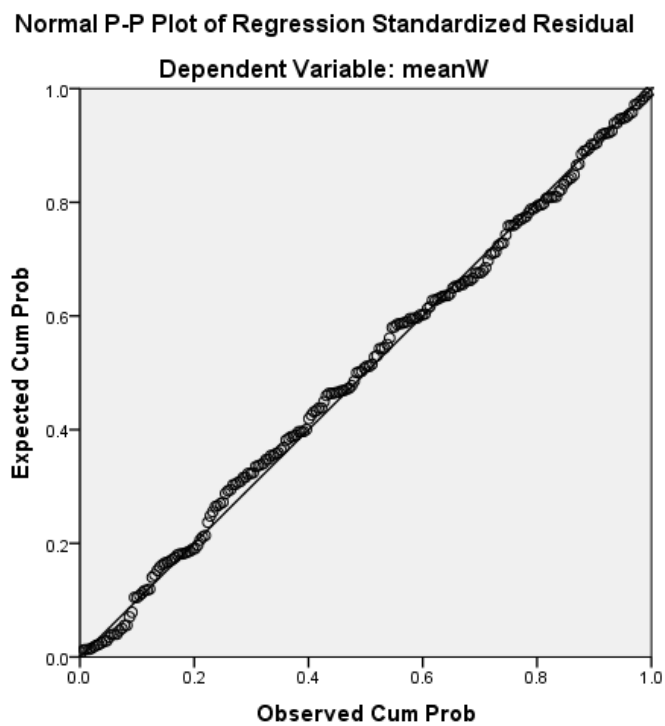
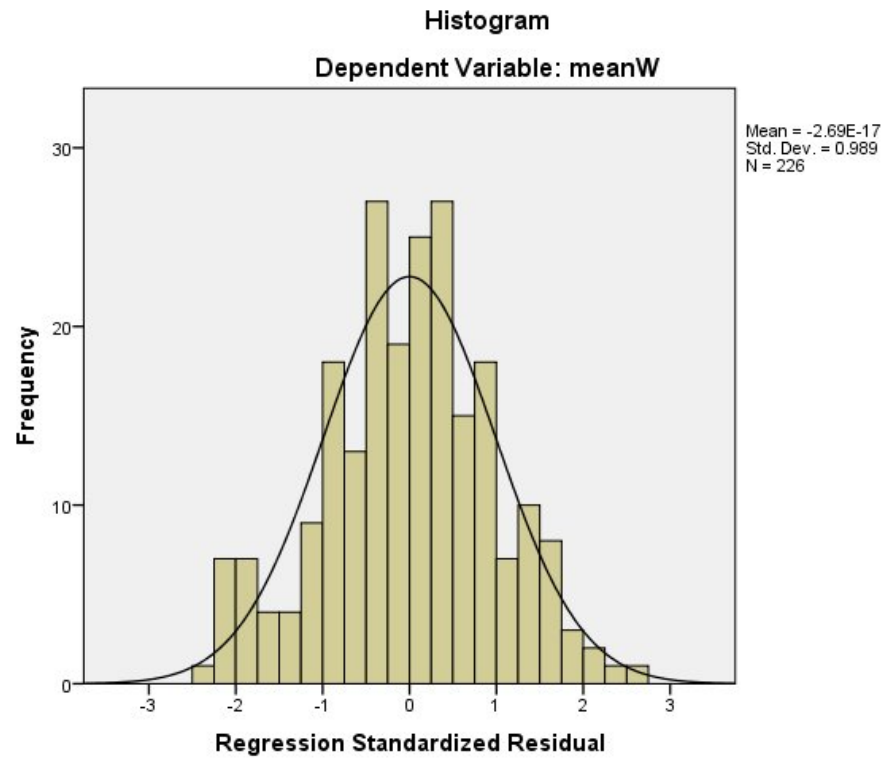
a. Dependent Variable: meanW

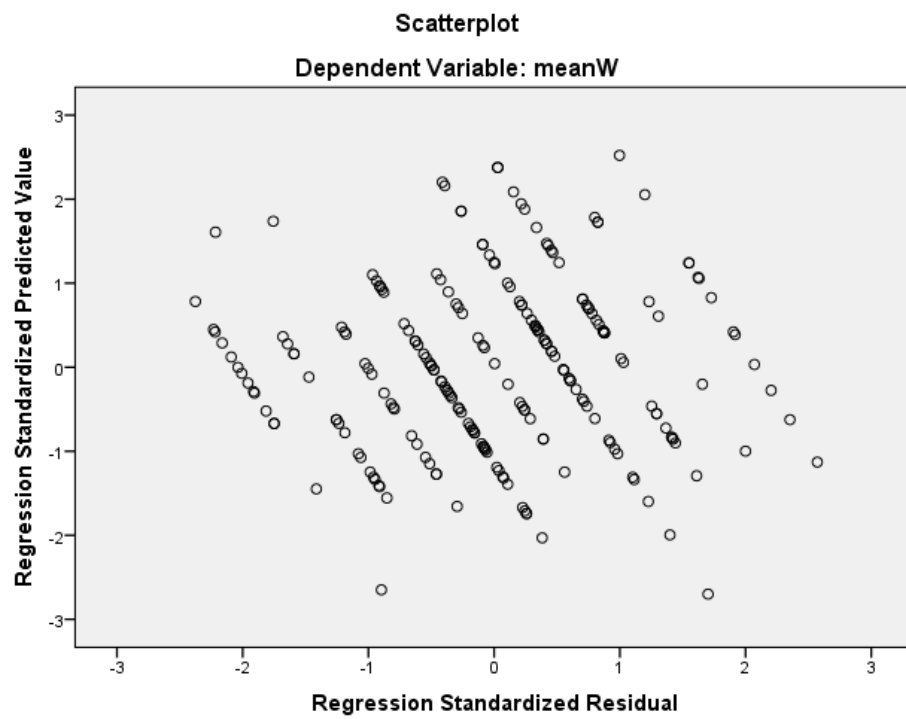
Residuals Statistics^a

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	3.7396	4.6129	4.1912	.16725	226
Std. Predicted Value	-2.700	2.522	.000	1.000	226
Standard Error of Predicted Value	.030	.119	.061	.017	226
Adjusted Predicted Value	3.7044	4.5969	4.1900	.16713	226
Residual	-.92213	.99759	.00000	.38372	226
Std. Residual	-2.376	2.571	.000	.989	226
Stud. Residual	-2.393	2.600	.001	1.002	226
Deleted Residual	-.93521	1.02023	.00116	.39384	226
Stud. Deleted Residual	-2.419	2.635	.001	1.006	226
Mahal. Distance	.326	20.063	4.978	3.503	226
Cook's Distance	.000	.040	.004	.007	226
Centered Leverage Value	.001	.089	.022	.016	226

a. Dependent Variable: meanW

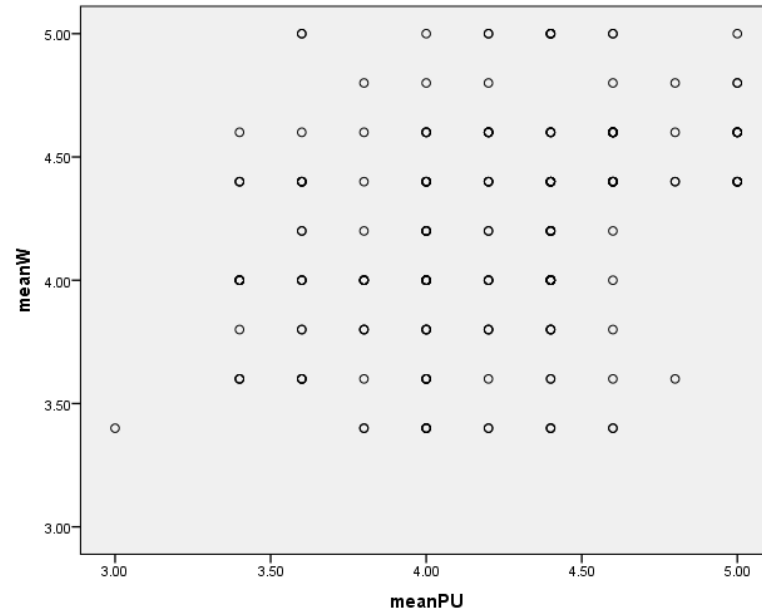
CHARTS



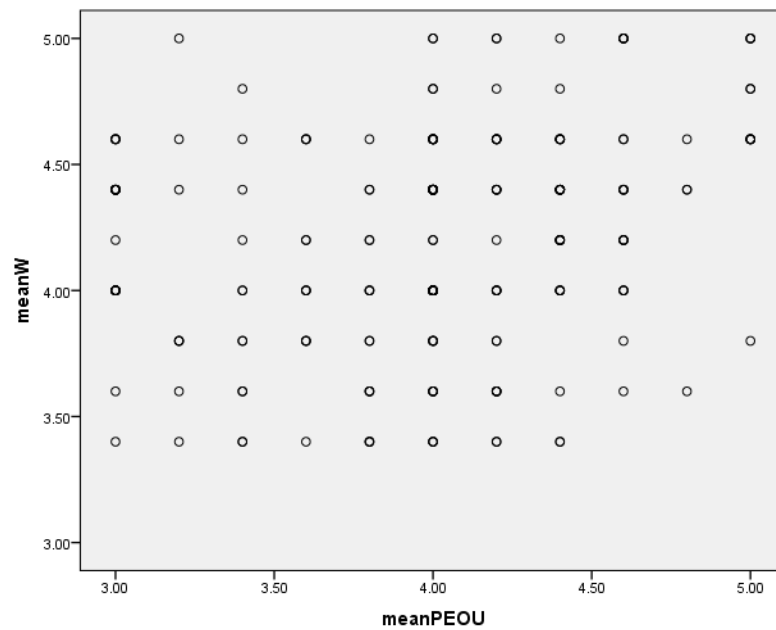


SCATTER PLOT GRAPH:

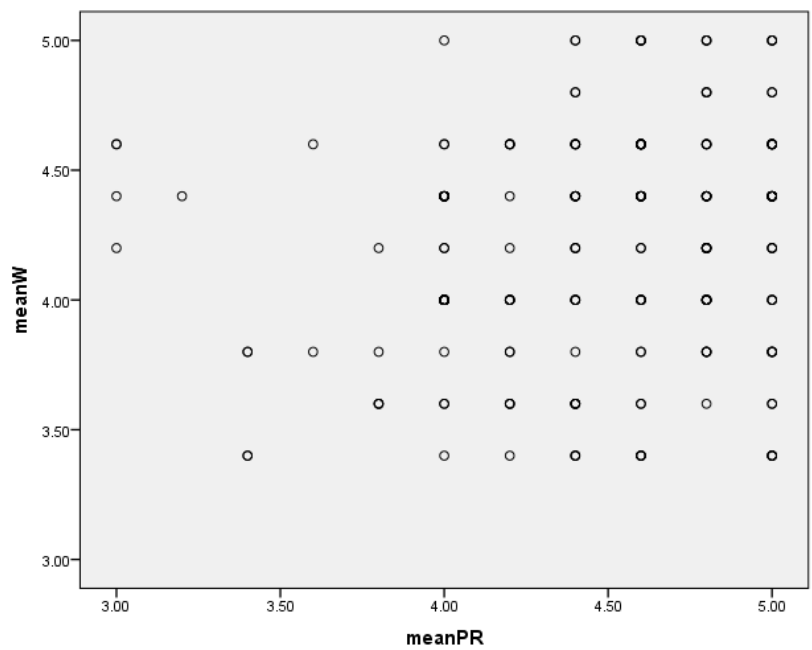
i. Perceived Usefulness with Online *Waqf* Acceptance



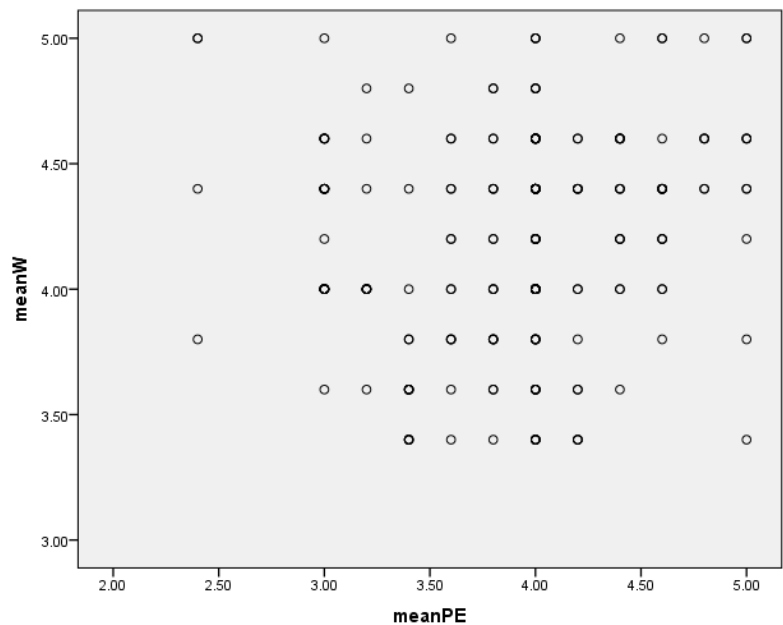
ii. Perceived Ease of Use with Online *Waqf* Acceptance



iii. Perceived Religiosity with Online *Waqf* Acceptance



iv. Perceived Self-Efficacy with Online *Waqf* Acceptance



v. Amount Of Information with Online *Waqf* Acceptance

